

**REMARKS**

The disclosure is objected to at page 1, line 21 to page 2, line 2 as duplicating the paragraph on page 1, lines 17-20. This objection is overcome because the duplicated paragraph is deleted, as suggested by the USPTO.

Claim 16 is objected to because of the recitation "from to the test module." This objection is overcome because the suggested correction to --from the program to the test module-- has been inserted.

Claims 1-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102 as being anticipated by *Perugini* (U.S. 5,896,494). This rejection is respectfully traversed on the grounds that this reference is defective in supporting a rejection under 35 U.S.C. §102.

Independent claims 1, 9 and 17 each include:

"a test module interface being created as an EFI protocol for enabling programs to detect and interact with the test module interface."

The PTO provides in MPEP §2131... "To anticipate a claim, the reference must teach every element of the claim...". Therefore, to sustain this rejection the *Perugini* patent must contain all of the claimed elements of the claims. However, the claimed method and system are not shown or taught in the *Perugini* patent. Therefore, the rejection is unsupported by the art and should be withdrawn.

A claim is anticipated only if each and every element as set forth in the claim is found, either expressly or inherently described in a single prior art reference."  
*Verdegaal Bros. v. Union Oil Co. Of California*, 814 F.2d 628, 631, 2 USPQ2d 1051, 1053 (Fed. Cir. 1987). "The identical invention must be shown in as complete detail as

contained in the ...claim." *Richardson v. Suzuki Motor Co.*, 868 F.2d 1226, 1236, 9 USPQ2d 1913, 1920 (Fed. Cir. 1989).

Applicant further traverses this rejection on the grounds that these references are defective in establishing a *prima facie* case of obviousness.

As the PTO recognizes in MPEP § 2142:

...The Examiner bears the initial burden of factually supporting any *prima facie* conclusion of obviousness. If the Examiner does not produce a *prima facie* case, the Applicant is under no obligation to submit evidence of nonobviousness...

In the present case, the *Perugini* reference does not provide for the claimed test module interface. Thus, the rejection is improper because, when evaluating a claim for determining obviousness, all limitations of the claim must be evaluated. In this context, 35 U.S.C. §103 provides that:

A patent may not be obtained ... if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the *subject matter* as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which the subject matter pertains ... (Emphasis added)

Because all the limitations of the claims have not been met by the *Perugini* patent, it is impossible to render the subject matter as a whole obvious. Thus the explicit terms of the statute have not been met and the Examiner has not borne the initial burden of factually supporting any *prima facie* conclusion of obviousness.

The Federal Circuit has held that a reference did not render the claimed combination *prima facie* obvious in *In re Fine*, 873 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988), because inter alia, the Examiner ignored a material, claimed, temperature

limitation which was absent from the reference. In variant form, the Federal Circuit held in *In re Evanega*, 829 F.2d 110, 4 USPQ2d 1249 (Fed. Cir. 1987), that there was want of *prima facie* obviousness in that:

The mere absence [from the reference] of an explicit requirement [of the claim] cannot reasonably be construed as an affirmative statement that [the requirement is in the reference].

In *Jones v. Hardy*, 727 F.2d 1524, 220 USPQ 1021 (Fed. Cir. 1984), the Federal Circuit reversed a district court holding of invalidity of patents and held that:

The “difference” may have seemed slight (as has often been the case with some of history’s great inventions, e.g., the telephone) but it may also have been the key to success and advancement in the art resulting from the invention. Further, it is irrelevant in determining obviousness that all or all other aspects of the claim may have been well known in the art.

The Federal Circuit has also continually cautioned against myopic focus on the obviousness of the difference between the claimed invention and the prior art rather than on the obviousness vel non of the claimed invention as a whole relative to the prior art as §103 requires. See, e.g., *Hybritech Inc. v. Monoclonal Antibodies, Inc.* 802 F.2d 1367, 1383, 231 USPQ 81, 93 (Fed. Cir. 1986).

Therefore, independent claims 1, 9 and 17, and the claims dependent therefrom are submitted to be allowable.

In view of the above, it is respectfully submitted that claims 1-22 are in condition for allowance. Accordingly, an early Notice of Allowance is courteously solicited.

PATENT  
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Respectfully submitted,



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